SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1883.

Amusements To-day, es Methonalem. FP. M. Madison Square Theater-The Hajah. Sponeer's Palace Music Hall-Veriety, 2 and 1 P. M. Theatre Comique—Nullgen Gaze Ball. S.P. M. Windoor Theatre—The White Slave. I and S.P. M. Sith Nt. Theatre—Herit's Auction. S.P. M.

The Strike Ended.

The telegraph strike is over, and the companies have gained the day. All of the firstrate operators will, of course, find occupation at once. Each of the two great companies, the Western Union and the Baltimore and Ohio, will give them, work, and the only permanent sufferers from the strike will be the inferior workmen, who may not be able to get situations.

While the companies are thus successful in this trial of endurance, we presume that the operators will nevertheless gain the advantage of better wages and less severity in their hours of labor. The companies can certainly afford to see that their men are well paid and that too much is not exacted from them in return. Under the circumstances, the right policy is the generous policy, and we trust that the managers will

be wise enough to adopt it. As the case now stands it would seem plain that the strike was ill-advised and injudicious. The result has demonstrated that there are too many telegraph operators in the country. Instead of competition on the part of the companies to secure their services, there has really been a strong competition among the operators to obtain employment, and this is what has decided the question of the strike. The strikers have not been beaten by the companies, but by the facts. But if their condition is ameliorated, if they are better paid and are required to perform a more reasonable amount of service, as we trust will be the case, we may say that they are not beaten after all.

An Era of Good Feeling.

We are glad to notice the signs of an approaching era of good feeling in politics Such a happy condition occurred when Mr MONROE was elected President in 1816; and now, after sixty-seven years, it seems likely to come around again.

One of the indications that an epoch of felicity is at hand may be found in the satisfaction with which the tidal-wave elections of 1882 were received by the Republicans. They were the beaten party, it is true, but they took their luck with exemplary joility. Even the success of BEN BUTLER in Massachusetts was not enough to aggravate them much; and the election of Cleveland and Pattison made them mildly happy. The same complacency and resignation are now apparent in all the Republican discussions concerning the great election of 1884. They feel that the Republican party must go and that the rasenls will be turned out; but they are not unhappy over the prospect; and if the Democrats should be wise enough to nominate a reformer like WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, who is not anxious to be President, or an economist like SAMUEL J. RANDALL, who only wants to be Speaker, the Republican opposition to his election will be merely formal, and he will go in as if borne along by the forces of nature. The Republicans will not raise half a million to buy the election from him, as they did in 1880, nor will they resort to the criminal devices of 1876 to defeat him after he has been elected.

It is a cheering augury for the permanent well-working of free institutions that the turning out of the party which has held the Government for nearly a quarter of a contury, and which has become corrupted thereby, is at last to be accomplished in an era of good feeling.

But the Republican party must go!

Absenteeism in the Public Service.

The act of March 3, 1883, making approprintions for the legislative, executive, and tains the following provise:

"All absence from the departments on the part of said clerks or other employees, in excess of such leave of absence as may be granted by the heads thereof, which shall not exceed thirty days in any one year, except in case of sickness, shall be without pay."

Previous to the passage of this act, the heads of departments assumed authority to grant leaves of absence to their subordinates without any fixed limit of time. Favoritism and political considerations determined loose discretion, exercised without any sanction of law. Active partisans got all the time the Bosses demanded for them. Many others drew pay regularly without doing any work at all. They had personal attract tions and strong influences in Congress and in the departments, to sustain them.

These abuses were so notorious and so offensive that the Sub-Committee of Approprintions were compelled to notice them at the last session, when the estimates for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill came under review. Their investigation led to the provise above cited, by which a year's salary is paid for eleven months of work and a day's labor is reckoned at seven hours, with an intermission at noon.

It will be observed that this legislation applies to "clerks and other employees" only, 'employees' being interpreted to mean a lower grade of officials than clerks, such as messengers, watchmen, laborers, and the like. The heads of departments, the chiefs of bureaus and of divisions, all of whom are practically head clerks in relation to the President or to the public business, are not named in the law, and are not supposed to come under its operation.

This discrimination between one set of favored officers and another set classified as | it covers brains. lower in degree, yet both in the same employment, is obnoxious to the whole spirit of our institutions and adverse to the course of legislation regulating the public service. A Secretary, a Comptroller, a Register, an Auditor, and their deputies should be subjected to the rules that are imposed on other officers, if for no better reason, because class distinctions ought to be forbidden in a free Government.

It was supposed, perhaps, that these high officers did not need the restraints or conditions imposed on the "clerks and other employees." Experien to has shown that the former are far more culpable than the latter for frequent and prolonged absences from duty. This neglect has been a continuous cause of complaint from the first year of Grantism to the present time. Far from weakening under public criticism, the evil has constantly

grown, and is to-day worse than ever before. Instead of setting an example of fidelity to official trusts, and of encouraging emulation by their presence at the post of duty, the President, the Cabinet, and most of the highest grades of officers are junketing in different parts of the country, and are seen approprinting public property to their personal use in search of pleasure. The army and the navy, as well as the civil service, are demoralized by these practices. One act of

misconduct breeds another. Confusion, disconorable methods, and corruption follow as

naturally as night succeeds day.

The time has come to cast false delicacy side, and to regulate the absence of all officers alike by law, so that there shall be no abuse of discretion. It is for the House of Representatives to initiate this reform.

Mahone and a Government Telegraph Those of our esteemed contemporaries who have been trying to show that the Government ought to go into the telegraph business, may congratulate themselves on having made one distinguished convert. Mr. W1L-LIAM MAHONE has allowed one of his conventions to declare itself in favor of a postal telegraph. The example of the Augusta County Convention will be followed by the other Mahong conventions, and persons who believe that the evils of several private monopolies can be cured by one exclusive Government monopoly, may justly be en-

couraged by the spread of their views. Mr. MAHONE's conversion might have been predicted. He is an industrious and painsaking boss, and makes it his business to study all the arts by which bosses prosper. The value of the postal telegraph scheme to him is evident. The Post Office Department and the Bureau of Internal Revenue can do nothing more for him. All the offices have been given out, and still the horde of Virginia Coalitionists are not satisfied. The Democrats and the decent Republicans are closing in on him. It is a godsend to him to be able to promise his followers places on the Government telegraph lines as soon as these are built or bought. Some of the existing lines would undoubtedly be bought, and Mr. Ma-HONE and other Coalitionists have at least one telegraph line to sell. A Government telegraph will be doubly useful to him. It will enable him to sell a telegraph line and to buy votes. He needs the latter more than the former just at present.

The Government ownership and management of the telegraph would give him at least one more Federal officeholder in every town. The aggregate salaries of these men would be a great sum. MAHONE'S means for cewarding his friends and for corrupting his opponents would be vastly increased. In fact, if Virginia did not succeed in shaking him off before the establishment of a Gov ernment telegraph system, she would be

powerless to do so afterward. The Republican bosses are pretty weak now, but give them the enlarged patronage which a Government telegraph would insure and they might be stronger than ever. They may be depended upon to favor a scheme which will endow them with increased power, and the people with increased burdens. After they have the telegraph, they will want the railroads; and when they get the railroads good-by to any hope of honest popular Government. Bossism will be thoroughly con-

colidated in every State by that time. It is strange that sensible men should be duped by a plan which, if carried out, would cause the Government to exceed its proper functions, would be of no advantage to the people, and would aggrandize a few politicians who have too much power already. Let the Government mind its own business!

Another Caudidate.

We learn from the columns of the New York Times, and it has also been published in the New York Tribune, that the Hon. HENRY B. PAYNE of Ohio is likely to be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency; and according to the Tribune Mr. PAYNE is to be backed by the favor of Mr. TILDEN, who will do the work for him in New York."

It is interesting to observe that the manufacturers of rumors and interviews have for the time turned their attention away from Mr. TILDEN, and are running other men for the Presidency.

Well, there might be a great deal worse candidate for President than HENRY B. PAYNE. He is a sturdy old Democrat, and, although he lives in northern Ohlo, he carries a level head, and is equally endowed with intelligence and patriotism. But we do not think that in 1884 the Democrats will nominate any man from Ohio, not even Governor by a majority of thirty thousand. indicial expenses of the Government, con- The Democratic candidate for 1894 will not be taken from an October State.

The Hat Business in Court.

Mr. Justice Porren did what he could on Thursday to make the Supreme Court ridieulous, by drawing lots from a hat, in order to please two lawyers before him whose clients were unable to agree upon an umpire to determine the value of a piece of land.

If the counsel in the case wanted to select an umpire by lot, could they not find some one else than a Judge on the bench to take the papers out of the hat? Mr. ELBRIDGE T. Genny, who is said to have devised the plan, might doubtless have secured the services of the Court House sandwich and pie conder for a few cents. This person might have "averted his eyes from the hat" just as Judge Porren did, and might also have put his hand in and drawn out one of the pieces of paper with the same grace and

facility as were shown by the learned jurist. Besides, the sandwich and pie vender has time to spare, while a Judge is paid by the people to discharge judicial duties; and to hold a hat for Mr. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY is no more one of those duties than it would be to hold an apple for BUFFALO BILL to shoot at.

Too many English affectations are extensively imitated in this country just now, but we should like to see our Courts imitate the dignity and decorum which prevail in the higher judicial tribunals of England. We wonder what Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who is about to visit America, would think of this recent hat performance in the Supreme

Court of the great State of New York. The most important thing for a Judge to do with a hat is to see that when he puts it on

This year's international cricket match be tween the United States and Canada resulted, like its predecessors for so many years, in an overwheiming victory for the Americans. The latter, too, were not only native-born amateurs, but all save one were from Philadelphia. The match was therefore practically that of a single American city against all Canada; for the one player taken from Boston, to break the Quaker City sameness, although a good crick-eter, had no luck in this match, and added nothing to the score. As the present team was selected with great care, and was pronounced to be the best ever got together minion, the case with which it was defeated attests once more the vast superiority of Phila delphia, the cricketing centre of the New World. Some of the best British and Australian professionals visiting here have had cause to observe the good bowling which is one of the chief points of Philadelphia cricketing: and the fact that the whole Canadian eleven were out, in the first innings, for 43 runs, being an average of less than 4 per man, and only one man getting into double figures, shows what the American bowling was at Toronto. On the same first day, the Americans freely punished the bowling of Logan, Gillestie, and others, which is said to be greatly dreaded in the Dominion, four Americans making each, off his own bat, more runs than half the aggregate Canadian score for that innings. In the second

innings the same lesson was repeated, the

Canadians making but 56, or a total of 99 for two innings, against the American 148 for one. It is probable that in batting excellence, at least,

the present American team could be nearly duplicated in Philadelphia if it were required, not one of the famous Newhalls, nor Clark. MORGAN, HAINES, HARGRAVES, or other famous Philadelphia cricketers making the journey to Canada this time. In lacrosse and in sculling Canada still maintains her supremacy, but in cricket and base ball the Americans continue o keep ahead of her.

What splendid living the President's party are procuring for themselves in the untroddet wilds of the far, far West! President Anthun himself supplied the camp with a heavy catel of glorious trout; another member of the party brought in an enormous elk, and the others brought in two antelopes and a full supply of mountain grouse and wild ducks, rich, ripe Think of it all, and grow hungry at and juicy. the thought! Then they had the fun of building the fires, the frelie of the cooking and the maddening delights of the hungry soul over the thrilling scent of the roastin and broiling game. Then what a feast and what festive revelry after the grace had been said But oh, there must have been specks of grief in their minds amid it all over the thought that the water was brackish, and they could find nothing else to drink. Think of it all! Think of the gamesomeness and bountifulness of life in the far, far West, and rejoice over the fact, dear reader, that its cheer is open and free to all, aye, though you may be a striking elegrapher, open and free to you. Broad are our prairies, lofty our mountains, and let the American eagle scream!

The British Government has been very prompt in making inquiry into the case of the British Jow provided with a British passport who has been expelled from Russia. It was ast Wednesday that this British Jew reached St. Petersburg from London; the same day he was expelled from St. Petersburg under the anti-Jewish orders; the next day the British Government asked Russia for an explanation of the expulsion of this British subject, and yes erday Parliament had official information of the Government's action in the case. Russia will now discover that the Jewish question may become one of international interest.

Amid all speculations upon the consolidaion and strength of the monarchical sentiment in France, based upon the illness of the Count of CHAMBORD and the appointment of a sucressor to his protensions, it has happened that great practical lesson as to the condition of the republic has been given at the polls. The triumph of the supporters of popular govern ment in the elections for the General Councils has been overwhelming. "They carried even Corsica," says one despatch to indicate the sweeping character of the victory.

The action of the local authorities in determining to prevent various ambitious per-sons from playing Wenn in the Niagara whirlpool, may disappoint those who regret having missed a sight of the English swimmer's fate, and who are resolved to be at hand for the next foolhardy ventuce. Still, this prohibition cannot stop advertising notoriety, and accordingly we shall probably see Ningara Falls used awhile for threatened attempts to play WEDB.

The opponents of the importation of American cattle in England appear to have been severely taken aback yesterday by the statement in the House of Commons, by Mr. Dop-son, that inquiries made on behalf of the Government show not only that very little foot and mouth disease exists among cattle in the United States, and that sanitary regulations are being properly enforced, but that by far the greater part of the disease that does exist here is directly attributable to American in portations of cattle from England. The beefeaters of old England have evidently become altogether too fond of American roast beef to permit anybody to interrupt the supply of i for the sake of the British cattle raisers.

Tornadoes and floods having, for the present at least, ceased their ravages in the West and Southwest, we are now beginning to hear fsuffering there caused by drought. Longwished-for rains have just interrupted a sever weeks' drought around Helena, in the State of Arkansas, and Galveston is on the verge of water famine in consequence of the lack of rain. In the mean time people almost all ove the country are wondering at the coolness of the August weather. Perhaps the meteorological surprises of this extraordinary year are

Notwithstanding the severity of British law in Ireland, conventions and meetings of the disaffected party are held in all parts of the country. Elections are so free that the Parnellites control most of them, and the Irish party in Parliament is again displaying the audacity it had before the Invincible murders. On Thursday Mr. PARNELL warned Parliamen of a deeper and more desperate Irish agitation than any of recent times, and in the all-night session which closed vesterday morning the Irish members were very active in heated de bate. Those Englishmen who are tired of the Irish question will be wholly exhausted before it comes to an end.

The opposite results achieved in the two races between the horse Boston and the cata maran Cyclone show conclusively that the question of victory or defeat in such contest is mainly one of wind-and not of wind for the lorse, but for the boat. Much money seems to have been staked on the result, which was one that showed the great endurance of the horse; yet it is a sort of contest that ought not to grow

The medical report made at Panama that remation would check the spread of yellow fever may or may not command assent; but it will at least probably help to decrease popular hostility in the regions scourged by this pestilence toward that method of disposing of the dead. Even should the practice of cremation fail to become general in cases of death from yellow fever, some of the stricken countries may favor legislation establishing it for the bodies of unknown or unclaimed victims on purely sanitary grounds. It would be remarkable, therefore, if cremation, after vainly striving in most places to gain a footing, should find itself suddenly established by statute in cases of contagion under certain restrictions and limitations. It might then become generally recognized that this practice had found a function of its own in modern social science.

Skippers who have really seen the sea erpent will laugh at the Seneca River story. The Captain of a lumber soow and his sor naintain that they there descried the monster 30 feet long, with a head the size of a two-year old heifer. Now, this was evidently an eel. The genuine sea serpent is several hundred feet long, with eyes as big as saucers and a head as big as a barrel.

How the Navy la Run.

Washington, Aug. 17.-William E. Chandler Secretary of the Navy. When he went to New Hamp thire to electioneer for the Senate he appointed Rear Admiral Nichols, chief of the Bureau of Vards and locks, to act in his stead. The old Admiral got tired of tigning papers in the dogs days, and of playing Sect ary without any power. He alvandoned the place as few days ago, and now Commodore Earl English of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting is officiating as ecretary. When he wearies of the cheap complin the vacancy will probably pass on to the next grade in descent. But no temporary incumbent is allowed to make a contract during the absence of the head of the ispartment, who reserves that privilege for himself,

From the Chambersbury Valley Spirit.

Next month, it is rumored, Koifer will deliver ten Republican speeches in Ohio. At the rate of twenty on version for each speech he ought to make 200 Democratic voles.

From the New York Tribune

As for Mr. Randall, he will probably be

THE OUTLOOK IN THE INTERIOR.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—The Republican State Committee at its recent meeting in New York talked a good deal about harmony in the party. Some of the members went so far as to excress the opinion that the Republicans would elect the State officers this fall, or at all events a majority of the Senate and Assembly. It is noticeable, however, that these declarations were qualified by many ifs and outs, clearly showing that there are grave loubts behind the boastings. They seemed to think that if they could get out their full vote, and the Democrats were not united, they might succeed: but then this was an off year,

might succeed; but then this was an off year, when there would be many stay-at-home Republicans, and this might defeat them.

The Democrats should not be misled, but be on their guard. The Republicans will not openly quarrel, as they did last year, and boit their ticket, and they will try to carry the Legislature, especially the Senate. They will have hard work to get out their ordinary vote in some of the interior countles. A good many Stalwarts feel sore over last year's results, and a large body of them will now follow the example of the 200,000 Half Breeds who refused to cast their ballots for Folger.

Neverthless, the indications in the central and western counties show that the Democrats cannot afford to be apathetic, and certainly they must not quarrel. Their State ticket will be secure with good candidates, but it will require special effort to carry the Legislature, which is the real governing power of the State.

REPOLITING AGAINST MAHONE.

Virginia Republicans Unwilling to be Led by the Little Autocrat.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Chairman Dezendorf of the Republican State Committee of Virginia says that Wm. Mahone is an autocrat and that the Republicans of the State who have peretofore stood by him are beginning to find this out. He has recently received a long letter from a man who lives in Charlotteville. This man is a Republican, a member of the Old Guard, and he has for a few years been acting with the Readjusters for the purpose of beating what he calls the Bourbon Democracy. He writes to Chairman Dezendorf that he has discovered his mistake; that Mahone's purpose is to keep out of place all the Old Guard, and to put in office none but former Democrats who have turned Readjusters. He says that the Old Guard cannot stand this autocracy on Mahone's part, and that he and others propose to return to the old party, although he knows that there is no fighting chance, and that the result will be a Democratic triumph. He says that Mahone refused to respiont the only liepublican Postmaster of Albemarle county, but appointed in his place a man who voted for Hancock and English. Every one speaks of Mahone as the appointing power. The Republican Postmaster referred to was the largest individual contributor to the campaign fund in 1882. This old Republican supporter of Mahone says that revolt against such tyranny is due to the manhood and self-respect of the Republicans, Mr. Dezendorf says that he is getting such letters from all over the State. writes to Chairman Dezendorf, that he has dis-

A Great Collection of Old Pictures.

The splendid collection of old masters at Leigh Court. Somersetwing, is, thely to be not to an American notifemer, who has been in negotiation with Sr. Philip Miles for some time past. The price offerior exceeds 10,000. The collection was formed by Mr. & H. Davis, M. P. for Bristol, who hold it to Mr. P. J. Miles, The Charlest William Miles. The Chandes, from the Affert Palare at Rome, are the gens of the gallery. They were purchased from Prince Allieri, during the occupation of Rome, by Mr. Pagan, afterward our Consult for Sietly, who brought them to England about 1803, when they were sold to Mr. Beekford for £7,900 and a few years later Mr. Davis bought them for £12,800. These w vents later Mr. Day is bought them for £12300. It uses it Rithers the Line The Canversion of St Paul, which ist Mr. Davis £4300. The Poussins are very fine, and online graind work is the equistrain portrait of Philip of Spain, by Velasquez—London World.

The sale of this collection to Mr. William H. Vanderbilt was reported recently, but Mr. Vanderbilt denied that he had any intention of becoming the purchaser. Mr. John W. Mackay was also mentioned as the probable future owner of the collection, but when asked about it yesterday by a Sun reporter he replied omphatically, "No. sir; no. sir; I know nothing at all about it."

L'seless Knowledge Wanted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you be kind enough to inform me which is the wealthier of the two. Rothschild or Vanderbilt? Fullon Striket. We don't know and we don't care. Either of them is rich enough, and neither is to be en-vied. They are not put to it for money to pay their bills, but both of them have lots of trouble and neither can live longer than the appointed

Our correspondent's interest in rich men savors of snobbery.

Cannia on the Atlantic Scaboard. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In you

aper under the head of "More River and Harbor Joha," mong other works you allude to those on which Capt. Mercur of the Engineer Corps is engaged. I desire to Bay may be of great service to the country. The con struction of the Albemarie and Chesapeake Canals-only

Bay may be of great service to the country. The construction of the Albemaric and Chesspeake Canals—only
fourteen miles is length—opened up to the markets of
the constry over 1-8-7 miles of minon inavigation, and
by connecting with the Delaware and Hartina and
the context of the property of the service of the context of
the Speake and Delaware Canals, made a continuous
minol waterway from this city to a point south of Cape
Hatterns. Stemmers and saling vessels of several hundred tone burden now take this route.
Such comiss are of benefit not only to commerce, but
to the United States dovernment, by affording a safe
interior route in case of emergency. Our navy having
dwindled to insignificant proportions, we shall have to
rely targetly agon torpical boars for count defence, and
tion secured by our goast examis, and a pertion of the
tiver improvements connected with them, will enable
these boars to reach our cuttre Atlantic and Gulf shores,
from Massachusetts to Texas, without encountering the
dangers of the sea. Since the opening of the Albeinarle
and Chesapoake Canal upward of HE(81) vessels have
passed over this route. The canal has only one lock,
of fest with, 220 feet long, and 8 feet deep, and up fewtonth, steam being used exclusively. The cost of uniting
the several rivers along the cost by chanks and the
cleaning out and introduced the context of the sex,
that many of the appropriations of Congress, such as
those for Archer's Hope, Town Creek, &c., are of local
importance only.

New York, Aug. 17.

An Admirer of Courtney Spenks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It was with surprise I noticed in to-day's Sen that you belittled Courtney and praised Hanlan in speaking of the recent boat race. It is surprising how journals will persist in aiding Hanlan in his career of hypocrisy. When Hanlan was in England he made good the stake of his oppo nent rather than have the race fall through. Had it fone so his friends, the Toronto Club, could not have won the bets they had made. Who ever heard of such a thing before! The usual course would have been to laim the forfeit.

That Mr. Courtney sold himself to this Toronto Club at

achine is perhaps the fact, and then we find Mr. Hanlar Lachine is perhaps the fact, and then we find Mr. Handan rowing against him, while at Chautauqua and other points the fact of Handan being afraid to row has led to some unusual thing transpiring which, in all probability Courtney but on the head when he said recently. "It was your money, Ed. which did it." To charge Courtney with cowardles is absured, after his race at Lachine. That Courtney is the vector working a family of the prove. In the fret heat the time unde wee faster than in the second or third heat, and Courtney's lime, the time under wee faster than in the second or third heat, and Courtney's lime, although he was third in his heat, was faster than that of the winner in either the second or third heat. If there was not a conspiracy at Watkins, why should Lee, who is Houlan's pair in double-soul racing, pull at the short as though the devit was after him, and then, after getting the lead from Courtney, steer directly into his water?

getting the lead from Courtney, steer directly into his water?

These are the sentiments of myself and the amsteur rowing club to which I belong, and we are firmly convinced from all we have seen that Courtney is the grandest and best oursman the winto call upon the particle and raws, member producing business, as it is a discrete that ongh not to be tolerated in such a manly sport as rowing.

The spirit of fair play, which is preeminently American, ought to lead all to join in suppressing this conspirincy, it being almost an impossibility for one man to do it alone, and in placing the honors where they rightly belong.

A Lovar or Fair Play.

Rattanned for Whistling in the Post Office TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was in TO THE EDITOR OF THE SON SEC. I was in the Post Office on business to day, I was whistling very low, when an avergrown builty struck me over the legs with a ratian. I have been in and out of the Post Office for the last seven or eight vers and never was assembled before. Is winding prohibited? Has this border only right to assemble the?

The Hites and the James Gang. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a espatch about the listes and the James gang in The Sus to day it is stated that the Hite boys are with their mother. This is wrong. Wood Hite was killed by Dick Little, and Capt. Ford and Charence Hite died not being aso after getting out of prison. New York, Aug. 17. Our who Knows.

The Letter " H." To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: A course thesens in electron, under a competent teacher, will usble J. R. to pronounce the letter R. C. L. B.

Thriffy Church Members. From the Waterhury American

It is said that in a northern town in Litchfield noutly the similar morning church arrive is postponential to \$5 o check to enable the deason and other memoers of the church to take their milk to the depot.

Brunk from Love for Temperance. From the Sanannah Neut. The passage of the general Temperance bill was celebrated last night by a lively druck on the part of several nembers, including a promisent temperance advocate of the bill.

ELE HUNTING IN THE ROCKIES, Where the Eiks are Found in the Medicine Bow Hange-English Hunters.

IN THE MEDICINE BOW RANGE, Aug. 4 .-About forty miles westward of Laramie City, a station on the Union Pacific Railroad in Wyoming, is a high range of snow-capped mountains. They are the Medicine Bow range of the Rocky Mountains. On clear days a pass can be seen that leads through the snow-clad peaks. This is the gap of the Medicine Bow. The foothills of this range are heavily timbered with Rocky Mountain pines, interspersed, in damp places, by clumps of spruce. All the turbulent streams that drain these hills are beaded with parks that lie along their course at short intervals; and they are also fringed with willow bushes. There are two roads that lead from the plains to abandoned mining camps that lie far below the snow line in this range, and one road that crosses the southern foothills of this range to the North Platte River. Over this latter road provisions were hauled to the tie camps on French Creek in the early days of the Union Pacific Railroad. These roads are now encumbered by windfalls. They are no longer practicable highways. In addition to these disused roads there are a few pack trails, also log encumbered, leading from the low lands to exhausted placer mines. Westward from the range lies the valley of the North Platte a famous hunting ground: eastward lie the Laramie plains, southward the valley of the Big Laramie River. The southwestern extremity of the range abuts against the North Park. The area of the Medicine Bow Mountains is about 1,000 square miles. There is pure, cold water everywhere in these hills water that gushes from granite rocks. So pure. soft, and agreeable to the palate is this water that I never drink tea or coffee while in these

highlands The air is always frosty o' mornings in these tighlands. Sleeping with open windows, you awake up instantly with all your faculties is not the land of cat-naps. Years ago forest fires raged over the outer othills, and from this encircling arm of fire long fringes extended far into the mountains, The law of nature is that on ground where The law of nature is that on ground where Rocky Mountain pines have been killed by fire, no trees shall grow for many years. The trees that were killed many years ago fell in a tangled mat before the strong winds that swept down from the snow-clad peaks. This belt of down timber is about two miles wide, and very pearly energies the entire mountain range. A thicket of young pines, varying in height from six to twenty feet, is now growing on the log-encumbered ground. The red fingers of fire, that once stretched forth from the arm far into the mountains, are also log and thicket on the log-encumbered ground. The red lingers of lire, that once stretched forth from the arm far into the mountains, are also log and thicket encumbered. The first eastern footbills, that rise wall-like from the plains, are comparatively bare of timber and are grass-covered. From the crost of these hills to the show line all the bills, flats, and vallies are heavily timbered. The western footbills that abut against the North Flatte River, are exceedingly rugged. The same is true of the cross divides on the western slope. The down timber covers thousands of acres. The western slope is much longer, and much more abrupt, than the eastern. The western hills are bare and grass-covered for four miles back from the river. The crocks flow through canons. There are but fow settlers in the upper North Platte valley. The country is practically a pasture for antelope, deer, and clk. Anterope, in herds of hundreds, are always feeding in the valley. In the winter the deer and clk leave the mountains, having been driven out by the snow, and they feed in herds on the bare footbills and in the valley. But in the summer the elk and deer are in the weeded highlands. The difficulty of getting into the mountains, and, when once in, of being able to travel freely after the animals, has preserved the game.

Elk are royal game. They are large, wary, and fleet. The flesh of a two-year-old, or of a barren ow, is high flavored and tender. It is the only wild meat that is superior to corn-fed beef. The animals have fattened on the sweet, tender grass that grows at the edges of snew banks. They have drunk pure, cold spring water, and have breathed pure air. I consider that any hardship encountered in the presuit of these animals is amply repaid by the discovery of isolated elk grass and rugged mountain scenery, and the encountered to being alone in

ery of isolated clk grass and rugged mountain scenery, and the enjoyment of being alone in the forest observing the habits of wild animals and birds, even if the hunt be unsuccessful, as

the forest observing the habits of wild animals and birds, even if the hunt be unsuccessful, as it generally is.

This spring the game animals, as soon as the snow was gone on the foothilis, crowded into the forest, closely following the snow line that daily retreated up the mountain flanks before the warm rays of the sun. The lateness of the season retarded the arrival of carniverous insects. Elk and deer were plentiful in the hills around my home until the insects appeared: then the animals suddenly disappeared. I hunted occasionally, after the disappearance of the game, while working in my placer mine, but without success. I could find the tracks made by elk and deer. They all headed toward the towering snow-clad mountains. When my summer's work was over I resolved to find the game. To find small herds of elk in a hilly, timbered country of a thousand square miles in area is difficult. Dally for a week I hunted, keeping along the ridges and carefully examining the parks at the heads of the streams. I could find plenty of tracks, and on some hegbacks, where the timber was comparatively open and the feed plentiful. I found places where herds of elk had passed fairly chopping the damp soil, as if a herd of cattle had been driven over the ground. These tracks all led toward the snowy range. Occasionally I had been driven over the ground. These track

all led toward the snowy range. Occasionally I shot a black-tailed deer, that had been tempted to the control of the control o

whose antiers I coveted, saying, in an advisory tone, "Get out of this, you brute. Don't tempt me to murder you." Eagerly he followed my advice and disappeared among the trees, followed by his wives: but the light of his harem lay dead in the park. I cut up the helfer and nacked her hind quarters and the roasting pieces to my camp under the large pine. Then I hung the meat high in the tree so that hungry, prowling bears could not steal it. Having seen numerous bear signs, I decided to move camp to another park, so as not to have my slumbors disturbed by midnight visitors. Swinging my strapped blankers on my back I shouldered my rife and walked almiessly through the woods toward the Gan of the Medicine Bow, Passing through park after park where a few elk and deer were feeding, that fled at my approach: crossing streams where beaver were at work: elimbing high divides, admiring the grand scenery, and thoroughly enjoying being alone in the forest, the afternoon passed quickly. When the sun was sinking behind the snow-clad peaks of the main range, I came to a low ridge that was covered with alder trees. I had found the home of the blue grouse, Deer that had spotted fawns by their sides were quite numerous. I built a fire by a spring and camped. After a supper of blue grouse I lay in my blankets and smoked many pipes of tobacco.

I love the Medicine Bow Mountains. That night as I lay watching the stars I was very thankful that there were ranges of mountains too little known for those checkered-elad murderers of game, known as English sportsmen, to enter. I may as well unburden my mind about English men tave for other, people's rights and feelings, deatroy animals that prespectors, trappers, and poor ranchmen depend on for food. They kill, kill, kill, and wound five animals and fowls for the sake of killing unresisting creatures. They are murderous in their destruction of game. They kill I sopped at a camp of these so-called English sportsmen on the North Platte River There were three of the creatures, clad in checke

mountains; but in showing him the elk I would have had to show the trails lending through the mountains, eneireding, game-protecting "down timber." I would not show any of these trails to any Englishman. While Americans only know the trails the game is safe from being wantonly killed. If a few Englishmen know the trails leading through the "down" timber, and, in addition, knew the feeding grounds of the elk, they would bring their English friends with them the next season, and the glory of the Medicine Bow Range would speedily depart. They would kill the royal game and leave their bodies on the ground for bears and other carnivorous animals to destroy. Englishmen are as greedy, unfeeling, and disregardul of the rights and feelings of other men in hunting as the nation they belong to is in trading. The English sportsmen are regarded as curses sent from afar by all plainsmen. They are cordially disliked by all mountainmen. They are cordially disliked by all mountainmen. They are firm inded Americans in the West, on account of the brutal selfishness they display in killing food animals for pleasure and leaving the flesh to rot upon the ground.

Frank Wilkelson. FRANK WILKESON.

A Diver Killed by the Bursting of an Air

From the London Telegraph, Aug. 7. Last evening Dr. Wynn Westcott, the Deputy coner for Central Middlesex, held an inquest concernng the death of James Scott, aged 41, a diver late in the uploy of Messra, Docwra, who was alleged to have en suffocated in his diving apparatus, owing to the esting of an air pipe. James Enton, a laborer, deosed that on Thursday last at about three in the afteron the deceased was at work under water in a well at the new river path, Hornsey, and witness was sugaged in pumping air into his diving apparatus.

After Scott had been in the water about half an hour witness heard one of the air pipes burst. He gave the alarm, but the men who were working on a wooden stage in the well had heard the report of the pipe burstng, and were stready drawing him out. His water. Witness had never known a pipe to burst before. Evidence was given to the effect that during the hall the bursting of the pipe. The stage to which he was frawn, it was stated, was 103), feet from the water, and deceased had been working its feet below the surface.

A medical gentleman deposed that he saw the deceased taken out of the water, and he presented all the symptoms of suffocation. It was also mentioned that all the divers were made answerable for the state of the pipes. They ought to examine them. Messrs, Docwra had had seventeen years' experience of diving, and never had as accident of this kind before. Divers always went into the water at their own risk. The jury returned a ver

Prince Takehito, heir presumptive to the throne of Japan, who left that country as noishipanan in the Iron Buke, English man of war, in the summer of 1881, has at last returned home.

In noticing this event the Japan Meil observes that the education which he has received others a strange contrast to the system bitherto jurianed with persons of his rank in Japan. At 29 years of age he has visited nearly all the civilized countries in the world, taken his turn of service on heard an English man of war passed the examination for the rank of Jacutennut at the Royal Naval college, Grechwich, and moved about mong strangers just as the son of an English moleanan would have done. "At 50 years of age, under the former regime adds the writer, if his had lived so long, he would have known nothing more of the world than could be learned from rare glimpses through the blinds of a judinaphin or the bandoo currain of an alcove." The Prince appears to have invested under the title and name of Count Sawa. From the London Daily News.

From the St. Louis Clobe Democrat The matrons of high fashion and the swell damages of the fillower tribes hever make a cance voy, age without smearing themselves well with the black dyethat they get from a certain wild root of the woods, or with a paste of soot and seal oil. On sunny and dyethal they get from a certain wild root of the woods or with a paste of soot and said oil. On sainly and windy days on shore they protect themselves from the and windy days on shore they protect themselves from the and windy days on shore they protect themselves from the and windy days on the same in the past of the lines, their complexious come out as fair and creamy white as the palest of their Japanese consins across the water, and the women are then seen to be some six shades lighter finan the tame-dured soil coffee colored forts of their tribe. The specimen woman at Januara wore a thin calico dress and a these blacket. Her feet were bare, but she was compensated for that loss of gear by the turkey red parasol that she poised over her head with all the councilarency of a Mount Desert belie. She had blacked her face to the edge of her cyclishs and the roots of her hiar, she wore the full parare of silver most ring, in fing, and earlings, with live silver brace lets on each wrist, and affect rings commenting her brouge fingers, and a more thoroughly proof and self-satisfied creature new carrayed herself according to the beliests of high fashion.

The Watervillet Mastodon.

A statement is going the rounds of the press that the house of a markedon were found while digging a well on the farin of Edward C. Met leary at Water lief Centre, a few days since. Met leary said there had been no change in the earth at the place for seventy years, to his personal knowledge, until the present While lately digging a well at that place there were found two sinh house, one think hone, one of the house, and a jaw hone. Prof. Hall of Albany, to whom they were sent, says that the hones are those of a horse, and that the animal died but a few years ago, as some of the tendons still adhere to the hones. The relies are in the hands of Prof. Hall, at the Geological Museum, Albany.

From the Helena Era.

From the Richan Ecot.

The road agents who robbed the coach last sunday, as is the custom, ranged the mean in line with bands up, and relieved them of all their valuables. They then possed a lottle of whiskey and lox of cigars, combined the state of the state of the sunday and lox of the fact that the strink and smoke. One of the under the persuasive and uncert in this life, the under the persuasive and uncert in the life in the persuasive and uncertainty robbers he in this first cicar, and possibly the pleasure he will derive in the future from smoking will compensate for the loss he sustained.

From the London World.

The German Emperor's famous horse Gauges, on which he made his selemic entry him Berian after the wars of 1802 and 1870, has recently been destroyed; but, having undergone the taxidernate he how stands in the action of Prof. Seemering, and to be reproduced in bronze in the great equestrian status of the Kinser for the soldiers, unaniment at Leipsic. The horse will afterward be placed in a public gallery at Berlin.

Find of Old Silver Coins in Poland. From the London Times.

A very large quantity of rare silver coins was und lately at Borzeciec, in the Krotoczin district, in ussian Foland. A farmer was having a large stone moved from one of his fields, and the workmen found up beside it an urn with 530 suiver coins of Bohemian erann. Hungarian, and even Anglo Saxon mininge ith them were some silver crusments and a few silv.

Bath and the Maine Law. From the Philadelphia Times.

There's a car load of liquor goes through to sath, in one train, every night. Buth is a city of 7,000 allabitants. The Maine law is supposed to cover Bath.

Asiatic cholers, cholers morbus, summer complaint, colic, sour stomach, diarrhees and all affections of the bowels, incident to either children or adults, are cured at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Blakenu. It always the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste, is an acceptable remedy to the recurrent in the family—Adu.

SUNREAMS.

-At Battle Creek a woman stole a watch from her employer, and, while her premises were being searched, slipped the watch into his pocket, and then

had him arrested for slander. -Commodore William Bradford Whiting of Milwaukee, having joined an association for the pur-pose of prosecuting alleged claims to a Bradford estata

of a value of \$122,000,000, now resigns the Vice Predency, and intimates that the project seems doubtful. -A Boston Methodist, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, is emancipating himself from the itinerant system by building a spacious house, to be called the "People Church, designed to seat 4,000 persons. As it is a private enterprise, he will not be subject to the law of

change which governs the regular Methodist clergy ... The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, at whose lodge the Prince and Princess of Wales and many whose lodge the Frince and of the control of the representatives of royalty and nobility spent the Goodwood race week, annually improves the occasion to freshly macadamize his roads, knowing that the travel will firmly pound the stone into the ground, and maka

is ways more solid for his private driving.

—The number of Israelites in a Polish town reates the wealth of the place. The more dewa tha nore it considers itself opplient. In each there is sure to be at least one who deals in everything, from a sheep skin cloak to a stemwinder, who buys provisions, keeps a public house, and knows by heart the history and lineage of all the families of the country round.

-A peddler tried to coax a Michigan farmr's wife into buying some of his wares by patting h oder the chin and saving that she was a nice little woman. Her husband soon returned, and she told him With a friend he overtook the peddler, whipped him. threw his pack over a fence, took him back to the house whipped him again, then tried him before a mock court, and fined him three dollars, which he paid. His retaintion is a suit for damages. -St. Paul gamblers and other offenders

against public mornity, wishing to get the countenaces and protection of the police, apply to the Chief, and an arrangement is made providing for the payment of a nonthly fine, varying from \$25 to \$50 for the proprieto and \$10 to \$25 for each immate. The prosecuting attor ney is a party to this. Mayor O'Brice bas put his foot down upon it, however, and the peculiar license system
will have to be abandoned.

The Allan house, the Richmond home of

the poet Edgar Alian Poe, has been purchased for transformation into a hotel, to be kept by a woman at one ime a lender of fashion in that city. The dust of years has lodged upon everything in the room in which For wrote "The Raven." Cobwebs depend from the ceiling and cling to the walls in picture-que festoons. It is an octavon shaped apartment, with windows on either wile of the fireplace, seeming to open hito-similar rooms. But there are mirror panes in the window sash, instead of transparent glass. The room is spacious, and papered in ...The steamship Hankow took on board

952 Portuguese emigrants, and sailed for the Azeres Arriving at St. Michael's, she received 480 more congrants for Honolulu From the Azores she made direct for Cape Horn. Gaining the Pacific, she pointed for Conception Bay, Chili. Here the provisions were re-plenished, and the last part of the voyage was begun Honolulu was finally reached about three months from the outset. During the voyage fifty five infants died anfants were baptized. -An American actress, now on a visit to Condon, impresses Truth as being "such a sweet little bing " She looked about fifteen years old, with a pre-

y, round face, large blue eyes, and a dear bitle month.
And, in a social cut runinment, she "half rested, half The impressionable writer was curious! hirraped." know how she managed her voice. She said that she and heard of a wonderful professor at Philadelphia w had a peculiar method of producing the voice by means of muscular exercises. He taught her, and then selecwent home to the woods and "passed hours and hear istening to birds and imitating them. -Lord Beresford is small in stature, a care-

less, easy going fellow, with a good face and bright eres. He is a brother of the Marquis of Waterford, and belongs to a family of fighters. William, the son selected for the my service, would sooner sculle than eat. It is nothing hear that one of the Beresfords has broken a bone mander, is a favorite of the Prince of Water, because he is "one of the boys," William Beresford is said to like some other military officer, put their caps in their pock ets, turn up their collars, enter a saloon, and engage

nrecognized, in a rough and tumble fight with privates.

The Boston fair will have a foreign art in the stages of their advancement. There will be about 1,000 paintings, bronzes, and statues. Among the old masters represented there will be Da Vinci, Correggio, Paul Veronese, and Zentoretto. Italian water color will be sent from Cipriana, Rossi, None, Valpi, and others well known in this branch of art. The dev Durer and Tentilers. Among the French, German, and Austrian works will be paintings from Courbet, Baudit Cuny, Gerard, Mme. Zetterstrom, Emile Angier Manet Michel, and Hermann Kern. The Weimar Association of Etchers will send artists' proofs of all the etchings they

have issued during the four years of their establi--Paul Bort, recently Minister of Public Education in France, publishes an article in defence of vivisection. He says that savants do not resort to painful experiments upon the hodics of living unimals except with heavy hearts. They do it unwillingly, and are often forced to control their own sufferings while so sion and abuse of such experimentation by heartless or incompetent persons. Science, however, he says, car not dispense with vivisection. It is for the benefit of humanity and essential to the progress and development of human knowledge, and all efforts to prevent its per version or abuse by legal restraints and regulations must prove useless and futile. In regard to the futility of a tempts to subject such experimentation to legal control M. Bert differs from many scientists equally distin

-Little Mabel and her mother were boarding during the summer on a farm. About the hous were several currant bushes loaded with fruit, of wine Mubel was excessively foud, and, despite her mother repeated injunctions, she would eat the currents until they made her sick. One day her mother caught her in dayrants delicta, and proceeded to try the effects of moral sussion. "Why do you persist, my child, she asked, "in doing what I have so often fortidden? "Salan tempts me, mamma," replied her precocious off spring, "and I can't help it." "Well," said the mother when he tempts you again you must say to him. Get thee behind me, Satan,' and then he will leave you alone." The next day Mabel's mother again discovered the little girl in the bushes, and, hastening to her, began to reluke her for her repeated disobedience. "Mabel" said she to the startled child, "didn't I tell you yester day to say to Satan. Get thre behind me?" "Yes, mamma," responded Mabel, "and I did, and as soon as I said it Satan got behind me, and pushed me right in!"

guished with himself.

-Gov. Blackburn of Kentucky tells of a young man who was wounded in the head by a pistol ball. After he had apparently recovered he robbed π store of a lot of stuff that was of no value to him. where he concealed the whole property. He was sent to the penitentiary. He served his time out, and, going home, broke into the same store, taking the same class of goods, which he loaded into the buggy he had run off with before, and concealed the things in the place he had selected on the occasion of his first offen more he was sent to the penitentiary, and had nearly completed his second term, when the prison doctor gave it as his opinion that the built which had struck the young man's head indented the skull sufficiently to pres on the brain, and that this was the reasen that he committed the burglaries. So the prisoner was sent home. He lest no time in loading up the old buggy again, precreety as before, and was returned to the penitentiar). 'I then said that I was going to trepan that fellow a head if it killed him," says the Governor, who is a physician, "and I did successfully. Then I pardoned the young man. He behaved himself like a perfect gentionsn, sir, and never made the slightest attempt to steal even a pin."

-Dr. Selden H. Talcott, Superintendent of the State Homoopathic Asylum for the Insane and that our national lack is that of recuperation alone Against the use of the so-called byparotics in maxima doses he protests, because the temporary belonds as beavily discounted by the evil effects which alound always follow. Two conditions oppose the acquirement of the conditions oppose the acquirement of the conditions. sleep. These are by personia of the brain-standishord it to undue activity, and playing the part of a whip and sport on tired horse—and the opposite of hypersons. Accessive cerebral angenta. To relieve the former by rational methods, the blood forces must be entired as as from "their persistent assaults upon the cress." This can best be accomplished to ress." This can best be accomplished to allies the stomach with solid food, thus "furnishing to need a v engagement for the pugifistic globules on office it. The food should be of the coursest and planted, since the remedy might produce an aggravation. Should be ive anamia exist, and a state of nerve irritated and trepidation be thus produced, take liquid feast, such as hot miles, beef tea, and broths about an hour before short is intended. This is of peculiar value to persons of and entary habits, to those who take too little exercise to those who suffer from imperfect circulation. Simay usually be obtained, after a hard and offeld day's work, by a warm bath, a cold double, and all rubbing following that, just previous to retiring 5 might. Fresh air should be freely supplied in exert ng room; yet the sleeper should be protected to oderate draughts, for these, though apparents at first, will produce chiliness of one portion of the body, while another may be overheaded, and thus a be turbing inequality of circulation ensure. Reds should be firm in texture, level, and well elevated from the Boot, for thus complete circulation around the bed is secured